

He Will Not Drown Himself.

(From the Troy, N. Y., Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburg, was prostrated by sunstroke during the war, and it has entailed on him peculiar and serious consequences. At present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R., Cohoes and a past aide de camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In the interview with a reporter, he said:

"I was wounded and sent to the hospital at Winchester. They sent me together with others to Washington—a ride of about 100 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon our unprotected heads. When I reached Washington I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathered in my ear and broke; it has been gathering and breaking ever since. The result of this 100-mile ride and sunstroke was heart disease, nervous prostration, insomnia and rheumatism. A completely shattered system which gave me no rest night or day. As a last resort I took some Pink Pills and they helped me to a wonderful degree. My rheumatism is gone, my heart failure, dyspepsia and constipation are about gone, and the abscess in my ear has stopped discharging and my head feels as clear as a bell when before it felt as though it would burst, and my once shattered nervous system is now nearly sound. Look at those fingers," Mr. Edwards said, "do they look as if there was any rheumatism there?" He moved his fingers rapidly and freely and strode about the room like a young boy. "A year ago those fingers were gnarled at the joints and so stiff that I could not hold a pen. My knees would swell up, and I could not straighten my leg out. My joints would squeak when I moved them. That is the living truth."

"When I came to think that I was going to be crippled with rheumatism, together with the rest of my ailments, I tell you life seemed not worth living. I suffered from despondency. I cannot begin to tell you," said Mr. Edwards, as he drew a long breath, "what my feelings at present. I think if you lifted ten years right off my life and left me prime and vigorous at forty-seven, I could feel no better. I was an old man and could only drag myself painfully about the house. Now I can walk off without any trouble. That, in itself," continued Mr. Edwards, "would be sufficient to give me cause for rejoicing, but when you come to consider that I am no longer what you might call nervous and that my heart is apparently nearly healthy, and that I can sleep nights, you may realize why I may appear to speak in extravagant praise of Pink Pills. These pills quiet my nerves, take that awful pressure from my head, and at the same time enrich my blood. There seemed to be no circulation in my lower limbs a year ago, my legs being cold and clammy at times. Now the circulation there is as full and as brisk as at any other part of my body. I used to be so light-headed and dizzy from my nervous disorder that I frequently fell while crossing the floor of my house. Spring is coming and I never felt better in my life, and I am looking forward to a busy season of work."

HISTORIC BROOK FARM.

Many Famous Men Make Their Start in That Community.

Brook Farm is a place of mysteries, with all its sunny meadows, bowery hills and happy birds, writes Hezekiah Butterworth, in a profusely illustrated sketch of the place made famous by Hawthorne, Alcott, Curtis, Dana and Ripley. There is no mystery, perhaps, in the psychic life of America greater than how so many young enthusiasts of like heart, mind and faith should have found themselves here fifty or more years ago. They were all apparently disciples of Immanuel Kant; all Fourierites; all social reformers. They were all destined to become famous; they were the elect of life, but at that time they knew it not. They were, for the most part, poor. Prof. George Ripley, who was content to be poor if he could do good in the world, was the leader of these gentle philosophers. He did good and became rich. George William Curtis was there; Charles A. Dana, now of the New York Sun; Bronson, who became editor of the Catholic Review; Dwight, who did much for music in America in Dwight's Journal of Music. Bronson Alcott made his social experiments at Fruitlands, but, like Emerson, was in touch with Brook Farm. Many of the afterward philanthropists of Boston were there, of whom but few now remain.

The Brook Farm house is now a German orphan asylum, supported, I think, by some union of charities in Boston. Large additions have been made to the solid house associated with Prof. Ripley's literary and philosophical community, then called the "Phalanstery." To an eye like Thoreau's it would be regarded as a beautiful estate, but its charms are subtle and simple. The brook sings forever by the roadside under the pond willows and goes winding through matted grass of rich pastures to the river Charles, that glitters afar, a silver sheen guarded by priestly savins. The hills are heaved with pines. A little way from the old house is the so-called "Margaret Fuller cottage," and a little beyond, in a long, cloudy cloister of pines that forever chant the monotonous sweetness of the passing world's life, is "Pulpit Rock," where, according to tradition, Apostle Eliot used to preach.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Alum as a medicine has been in common use for nearly eight hundred years. It is found in many quarters of the world, and several varieties are known to commerce.

—How quick there would be war among the birds if the owls and pelicans should insist that the robins and blue jays should behave as they did.—Ram's Horn.

—Of mineral waters, used to medicate the American interior, this country bottled and barreled in 1891 18,392, 523 gallons, valued at \$2,906,259.

THE BOOM OF BUSINESS.

An Independent Newspaper's Review of the Situation.

To estimate the extent and meaning of the present revival we must take a glance backward. When the McKinley tariff became law, in October, 1890, disastrous results soon followed, especially in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In December, 1890, at Bethlehem, Pa., 1,000 iron workers were thrown out of employment. In January, 1891, wages were reduced 9 per cent. at the large steel works at Homestead, Pa., and in the following February 4,000 men were thrown out of work—reverses followed in April by a second reduction of wages (5 per cent.), and in July, 1892, by the great and bloody strike of 3,800 men against wage reductions. On January 22, 1891, at Youngstown, O., 10,000 men were thrown out of work and the wages of 5,000 were reduced at Johnstown, Pa. In less than a year after the McKinley law took effect 24,000 mill hands were thrown out of work or their wages cut down. In March, 1892, one western steel company had 2,500 men idle, and in July of that year ordered a reduction of 45 per cent. in wages. Strikes, shutdowns, working on short time, reduction of wages were quite in order these times (from 1890 to 1893) of "humming" activity and booming McKinley prosperity of American industries. "Nothing succeeds like success," and the success of "protectionism" and tariff taxation for the alleged benefit of American wage earners was so tremendous under the republican high tariff that the labor element of the country (in November, 1892) wisely concluded that they had had quite enough of the "American system" (so-called), and hence they voted for tariff reform and Mr. Cleveland.

The present improvement has come to stay, and the new tide of prosperity can be heightened and broadened if the American export trade in manufactured products is vigorously pressed. Relieved by the Wilson law of a considerable portion of the vast burden of "protective" taxation imposed for the benefit of monopoly—a taxation amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars every year—the people are beginning to taste the sweets of liberty and to profit by freer trade. The enormous benefit derived from the new tariff is, however, as yet only in the bud.

Even the manufacturers have begun to scent prosperity in the "free trade" tariff, and to see that it is for them a blessing in disguise. Every day makes it clearer that it is not to their interest to revive McKinleyism. With free raw materials—the very lifeblood of manufactures—and with a reduction in the expenses of manufacturing, both of which inestimable booms the Wilson law gave the mill owners, they cannot fail to see that the brightest era of industry ever known in America has dawned upon them.

The Gettysburg of the great war against the slave power of "protected" monopoly was won when the Wilson law triumphed. That victory, it is true, was not exactly a Waterloo. But, like the union victory at Cemetery Ridge, it was decisive. Many republican journals are now crying out a re-enactment of the McKinley or some other high tariff, and are bent on making this the foremost issue of the day. But the country will not brook any more republican tariff tinkering, and public opinion demands that the splendid results which the Wilson law is accomplishing shall not be frustrated by adverse legislation.—N. Y. Herald.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

They Were Larger Under Harrison Than Under Cleveland.

Our republican friends needn't lose sleep over the exports of gold now being made.

There was not a week from March 4 to July 31 in any of the 4 years of President Harrison's administration in which gold exports were not a great deal larger than they have been all this month.

Take the banner year of that administration—1892. Gold was exported in July that year to the amount of \$10,782,638, a weekly average of nearly \$2,500,000.

In July, 1891, the amount shipped was \$6,662,674. In the year before, July's shipments were even larger than in 1892, amounting to \$11,860,029.

Here we have a total for the last 3 years of the Harrison administration of \$29,305,341 in 13 July weeks, an average of over \$2,250,000 per week, as compared with \$1,450,000 in the 3 weeks of this month.

In other words, July gold exports under republican rule were 5 times as great as the shipments we have heard so much about this month.—St. Louis Republic.

—There was just exactly \$114,119,000 less gold in the treasury March 4, 1893, when Harrison went out of office, than there was March 4, 1889, when he went into office. This loss of gold continued after Cleveland became president, and is the beginning of the causes which compelled Cleveland to make the gold loans of last year.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Can it be that Mr. Reed imagines that the republicans are sighing for him in his absence? If so, he is mistaken, so far as the republican leaders are concerned. We have an idea that he is doing exactly as Mr. Allison, Mr. Harrison and Mr. McKinley would have him do.—Peoria Herald.

SEEKING AN ISSUE.

The Republican Party in Search of a Bone to Contend For.

Many of our republican contemporaries vehemently insist that the tariff is to be very much in evidence during the presidential campaign of next year. Those who favor the candidacy of Gov. McKinley are obliged to do this, for he would be an absurdity as a candidate on any other issue. It is hardly possible, however, to find anybody of prominence who advocates the re-enactment of the McKinley law.

On the other hand, there are not a few republicans who are tired of the tariff issue, and especially of McKinleyism. They know when they have enough. They remember with emotion the tremendous overthrow of 1890, which followed the McKinley iniquity as the thunder follows the electric flash. They remember also how they claimed that this was due to the fact that the election came so soon after the passage of the bill that the people had not had time to learn how very good a bill it was. So they took two years to explain it to the people, during which period wages were reduced all over the country. Their two years of explanation and falling wages were followed by another stinging defeat. Many republicans are quite aware that their success last fall was wholly due to the depression of business which they brought about, and that it affords no promise for the future if the improvement in business continue. So they are very shy of McKinleyism.

It is worthy of mention that Congressman Dingley, of Maine, thinks that the next presidential election will turn mainly upon the currency question. This is significant because Mr. Dingley is a representative of Mr. Reed, a prominent candidate for the presidency. It is also significant on account of the reason assigned for it. He says the democrats have stolen republican thunder by enacting a protective tariff, which "proves to be tributary to American enterprise."

We might pause to ask Mr. Dingley, if the present tariff is tributary to American enterprise, why his party enacted one which on many important commodities was twice as high as the present tariff? We might also ask how it happened that the makers of many commodities on which the tariff was reduced the most are among the most prosperous? However, it is not our purpose to argue the correctness of Mr. Dingley's statement, but merely to cite it as evidence of the drift of republican opinion. If the republican party adopt sound money as the main issue for 1896, it will be compelled substantially to endorse the democratic administration. On the other hand, if it embrace McKinleyism it will have to attack a tariff which its own organs declare is "tributary to American enterprise." Under these circumstances the search for an issue is attended with no little embarrassment.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PRESS OPINIONS.

—The republicans observe with sorrow that President Cleveland continues to increase the number of employees placed under civil service rules.—Boston Globe.

—If the revival of prosperity was caused by the election of a republican congress in 1894, how did it happen that the boom didn't come until six months after the polls closed and the returns were canvassed?—Chicago Chronicle.

—When ultra republicans discuss the better times they give the credit to their capture of the next congress. When they talk about the shortage of the wheat crop they charge it to a democratic administration.—Detroit Free Press.

—Mr. Cleveland, when he retires on March 4, 1897, will take with him the confidence and affection of the people and leave a more united party than he probably dared to dream six months ago. And that is better than a third term.—Albany Argus.

—Of course, the republicans will prefer to raise additional revenues from a wool tax rather than from a beer tax. The beer men control many votes, while a wool tax would not only afford revenue, but subsidies. There will be no wool tax, however, while Cleveland is president.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—That there is a conspiracy to suppress the news of improved industrial conditions admits of no doubt. It has been shown by the attitude of the republican newspapers for some time. But the prophets of woe and the howlers of calamity have not been able to prevent the restoration of prosperity. They have retarded it to a considerable extent and delayed the consummation for six months. But they have at last lost their power to hoodoo the people. Prosperity and increased wages are the order of the day.—Kansas City Times.

—The imprudence of republicans in claiming that good times came because the republicans had elected a majority in congress has a touch of the fantastical. The republican congress cannot pass a tariff bill that President Cleveland will approve unless it should be a democratic bill. If the republicans should carry the election in 1896, congress, president and all, the new congress would not meet until December, 1897, and could pass no tariff bill until well along in 1898. The good times came because for at least three years the republicans will be powerless to tinker with the tariff or the currency.—Chicago Chronicle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pawnbrokers' Signs.

The sign of "the three balls" adopted by pawnbrokers is borrowed from that of the Lombards, or Italian bankers, who first opened loan establishments in England, and who gave the name of Lombard street to the locality where they resided. The most celebrated of the Lombard merchants were the Medici, afterwards princes of Florence and their arms were three pills, gilded of course.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Albamarle sound was named after George Monk, duke of Albemarle, one of the members of the original charter company.

—New Jersey ranks high among the manufacturing states, having 187,398 factory hands and making every year \$354,573,571 worth of goods.

—Freedom is the ferment of freedom. The moistened sponge drinks up water greedily; the dry one sheds it.—Holmes.

—Little Connecticut has 149,939 hands in its factories, making every year goods valued at \$248,336,364.

—Native whites, born of native parents, form fifty-two per cent. of our national voting strength.

If you would shine in the world, be a bootblack.

WHAT is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor?—Cicero.

The success of a church-choir singer is, after all, a matter of chants.

"Did you go to church yesterday?" "No, but I did the same thing. I took a nap."—Life.

A LOVING heart incloses within itself an unfailing and eternal Eden.—Richter.

A MEDICAL writer says children need more wraps than adults. They generally get more.

If you want to learn just where a man stands, follow him into a crowded street car.—Texas Siftings.

"I coxcelends that's a fly," said a young trout. "You are right, my dear," said its mother, "but never jump at conclusions."—Household Words.

Circus men turn everything to their own advantage—even a handspring.

LIBERTY is a principle; its community is its security—exclusiveness is its doom.—Kossuth.

A rich St. Louis girl is about to marry an Indian. Fortune seems to favor the brave.—Texas Siftings.

HE—"I've a good mind to kiss you." SHE—"You'd better mind what you're about."—Boston Transcript.

LITERARY men are a good deal like hens. The author lays a plot and then the editor sits on it.—Texas Siftings.

If Solomon lived in these days the bright young men would ridicule him unmercifully.—Atchison Globe.

Would they could sell us experience, though at diamond prices, but then no one would use the article second-hand.—Baltimore.



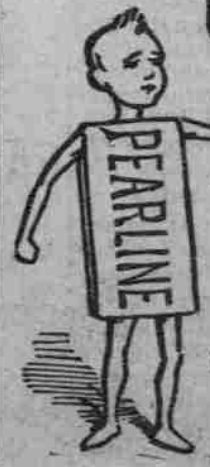
LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the womanly functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

THE COONROD & SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGES
Lawrence Bus. College, Atchison Bus. College, St. Joseph Bus. University,
Lawrence, Kan., Atchison, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo.
Three big schools under one management. Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, English and Penmanship Courses. Practical system of Joint Business Practice between the three colleges. Address either school for free copy of elegantly illustrated 64-page catalogue. These schools are the very best. Mention this paper.



USE NO SOAP

with Pearline. 'Twould be absurd. It isn't necessary. Pearline contains everything of a soapy nature that's needed or that's good to go with it. And Pearline is so much better than soap that it has the work all done before the soap begins to take any part.

You're simply throwing away money. It's a clear waste of soap—and soap may be good for something, though it isn't much use in washing and cleaning, when Pearline's around.

Millions now use Pearline

"TALK about tender-hearted children," said Anna Post, rocking reflectively in her chair. "I never saw anybody to equal the Marshall boys. You couldn't ask either of 'em to fetch in a pail of water, but he'd burst right out crying."

Tobacco Stinking Breath.

Not pleasant to always carry around, but it don't compare with the nerve-destroying power that tobacco keeps at work night and day to make you weak and impotent. Dull eyes, loss of interest in sweet words and looks tell the story. Brace up—quit. No Tobacco is a sure, quick cure. Guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

"Do you think that Blickeus would deceive a friend?" "Of course not. None of his friends would believe a word he says."—Washington Star.

Laugh and Grow Fat!

You shall do both, even if you are a slab-sided, pallid, woe-begone dyspeptic, if you reinforce digestion, insure the conversion of food into rich and nourishing blood, and recover appetite and sleep by the systematic use of the great renovator of health, strength and flesh, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also remedies malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

"You will notice that I have you on the string," said the boy to the kite. "Yes," answered the kite. "And that is what makes me soar."—Indianapolis Journal.

Piso's CURE is a wonderful Sough medicine.—Mrs. W. P. Pickett, Van Sicken and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

In nine cases out of ten the man who has riches paid too much for them.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue in order that they should see twice as much as they say.—Colton.

CORRECTION does much, but encouragement does more.—Goethe.

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all."

SSS CURED

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is a cake for general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Proprs., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1 style of **DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS**. It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handson Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. For Address Write: **DAVIS & HANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO.** Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

FREE SAMPLE SURE CURE for Piles to any address. HEDRA MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

A. N. K.—D 1563
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.